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Feb. 10, 66

WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature
Max. +12°C. Minimum -0°C.
Sun sets tomorrow at 5:32 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:30 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

Thursday Edition

VOL. IV, NO. 264

KABUL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1966, (DALV 21, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

Premier Returns; Calls His 10-Day Visit To USSR Useful

KABUL, February 10.—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal returned from a 10-day official visit to the USSR at 10:15 a.m. today. He was welcomed at the airport by the Minister of Court, Presidents of the Wolesi and Meshrano Jirgahs, Cabinet members, the Mayor and the Governor of Kabul, high-ranking civil and military officials, heads of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Prime Minister and his wife left Kabul on Feb. 1 on a 10-day official visit at the invitation of Soviet Prime Minister, Alexei Kosygin.

During his stay in the Soviet Union, the Prime Minister visited Moscow, Yalta, Doshanba, Tashkent and Samarkand and had use-

ful talks with Soviet leaders.

On alighting from the plane Maiwandwal was met by Court Minister, Ali Mohammad, the Interior Minister and Acting Prime Minister, Abdul Satar Shalizi, the Minister of National Defence, the Governor and Mayor of Kabul and Charge d'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

After inspecting the guard of honour the Prime Minister told newsmen at the airport that his visit to USSR was a mission of good will and that he carried with him pleasant memories. He said, the visit had proved useful in the further strengthening of relations between the two countries and afforded an opportunity to hold useful talks with Soviet leaders in connection with Afghanistan's third five year plan and on international problems and issues related to this region.

Answering a question he said he was impressed with the progress made by the Soviet Union. Afterwards the Prime Minister shook hands with those waiting to welcome him.

According to Tass the Prime Minister and his party visited Samarkand on Wednesday.

The townspeople gathered in the square near the terminal and warmly greeted the guests.

The Prime Minister was attracted by the best architectural monuments and buildings, when he was driving through the city. At the foot of the Chupan-Atin hills the guests inspected the world famous observatory of the outstanding fifteenth century astronomer Ulugbek. A part of the giant sextant has preserved well.

The guests inspected the Shah- (Contd. on page 6)

Sulaiman Named Afghanistan's Envoy To Pakistan



KABUL, Feb. 10.—Ghulam Mohammad Sulaiman has been appointed Afghan Ambassador to Pakistan. Sulaiman has been serving as His Majesty's ambassador to the UAR.

The Foreign Ministry announced that the agreement to his appointment has been received from the Pakistan government.

Sulaiman has served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the last 28 years.

The 50-year-old Afghan diplomat was born in Kabul. He speaks French and English fluently, is married and has three children.

Communique Calls Halt Of Bombing On N. Vietnam

CAIRO, Feb. 10, (Tass).—In a joint communique published here on the results of talks between the head of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyulla Kallai and the Prime Minister of the UAR Zakaria Mohayuddin called for a halt—immediately and without conditions in the American air raids on North Vietnam.

The communique says that both sides are fully determined to struggle for the liquidation of colonialism and for the implementation of United Nations resolutions.

Both sides declare their support for the struggle of the people of South Rhodesia for its independence and the overthrow of Ian Smith's regime.

Both sides hailed the Tashkent declaration as an important contribution to the cause of peace.

Anwari Visits Schools In Aqcha Woleswali

SHIBERGHAN, Feb. 10.—Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari, the Minister of Education arrived in Aqcha woleswali Tuesday.

After inspecting the boys and girls schools in Aqcha and schools in Khanqa Alaquadarie he left for Shiberghan late in the afternoon.



The Court Minister, Ali Mohammad welcoming the Prime Minister at the airport this morning. Interior Minister A.S. Shalizi is also in the picture.

U.S. Steps Up Bombing After Ground Army's Difficulty In Finding Viet Cong.

SAIGON, February 10, (AP).—

U.S. bombing was stepped up Wednesday in both North and South Vietnam as ground forces continued to have little success in finding the Viet Cong.

U.S. spokesmen claimed considerable success in the bombing, without the loss of any aircraft.

Navy air carrier planes from the USS *Ticonderoga* and the ranger flew missions against North Vietnam, smashing four road and rail bridges and cutting several highway routes leading south in the Dong Hoi and Vinh areas.

The Tam Da Highway bridge 15 miles North of Vinh was destroyed. It was in this sector that reconnaissance planes spotted heavy traffic toward the south—supplies for the Viet Cong—during the 37-day bombing pause which ended Jan. 31 with resumed assaults.

Air force F-105's and F-4C's joined the attack in the North with 10 missions which cratered roads, damaged two bridges and banged up a truck park south of Vinh and in the Thanh Hoa sector.

Meanwhile, the air command increased action over South Vietnam with a total of 437 sorties. Spotter planes reported 420 Viet Cong buildings destroyed, and another 250 damaged.

Air force, navy and marine planes made up the dive-bombing fleet and the big B-52 bombers from Guam made concert with one strike against Viet Cong concentrations in Tay Ninh province near the Cambodia border and another in Phu Yen on the central plains coast Wednesday morning.

The division-size operation which went through An Lao valley 480 kilometres north of Saigon was reported completely out of contact with the Viet Cong who elected not to defend the area they long had controlled in the past.

U.S. marines on the north end of the An Lao valley linked up Tuesday with the first cavalry and South Vietnamese airborne troops to scour it from end to end. It will be the job of the South Vietnamese to secure the territory and set up government administration, and militia.

(Contd. on page 6)

Johnson Sees Difficult, Long Road Ahead In Vietnam

WASHINGTON, February 10, (Reuter).—

PRESIDENT Johnson has arrived in Washington after three days of talks in Honolulu with South Vietnamese leaders.

As he conferred in Los Angeles briefly aboard the aircraft with Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, who arrived earlier last night from Washington, 200 pickets carrying placards urging the U.S. to "get out of Vietnam now," paraded at the airport.

The President said in a statement: "the road ahead may be long and difficult. But we shall fight the battle against aggression in Vietnam; we shall fight the battle for social construction; and, throughout the world, we shall fight the battle for peace, and we shall prevail."

Johnson said the Vice-President would go on from Saigon to other capitals in Asia "to explain what was done at Honolulu and its meaning and to ask for the support of others."

It is understood Humphrey will visit India.

Johnson said both the U.S. and South Vietnamese governments understood that the war must be won on two fronts. One was the military; the other was the struggle against social injustice, hunger, disease, ignorance, political apathy and indifference.

"They know and we know this revolutionary transformation cannot wait until the guns grow silent and terrorism stops."

After the two U.S. leaders have completed their airport con-

ference, the President flew back to Washington.

Humphrey, who then flew on to Honolulu and Saigon yesterday with the South Vietnamese leaders, said on landing that President Johnson wanted him to follow-up decisions reached at the Honolulu talks.

Moscow Papers Comment On Lost U.S. - Bomb

PALOMARES, Feb. 10, (Reuter).

Security precautions will be heightened in the area where an American nuclear bomber crashed near here last month, a spokesman for the Spanish Information Ministry said Tuesday.

Because of what the Ministry spokesman called sensational reports appearing in the foreign press, no one will be allowed into the region unless he has proper credentials.

Meanwhile, red flags flutter over areas where American air force men have not yet completed their painstaking examination of the crops to ensure that there is absolutely no danger of any radiation contamination.

After passing through an area, investigation teams mark it with white flags.

Offshore, the biggest submarine task force 65 searching underwater "Alvin" has joined the U.S. navy's

for a missing nuclear device, an informed source said.

In unofficial circles, the device is believed to be the last missing bomb of four. A B-52 bomber was carrying when it collided with a refuelling craft and fell in flames.

The Alvin was expected to start work Wednesday. A bigger submarine, the "Aluminaut" is expected to arrive later, the source said.

Tass reported the Moscow papers comment Wednesday on the report in the British press that a TNT had exploded in one of the four nuclear bombs lost when an American bomber crashed off the coast of Spain.

"Spokesmen of the Spanish government and the United States air force tried to refute this report", Y. Glukhov writes in "Pravda". "But none can deny that the catastrophe of the American bomber has created a serious danger for the Spanish people."

Health Minister Visits Maternity Hospital, School

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Miss Kobra Noorzai, the Minister of Health, inspected the maternity hospital, Zizhantoon, Wednesday morning.

She visited the surgery department, the clinic and the nursing school of the hospital. The president of the hospital, the chief doctor, and the principal of the school described the hospital's problems and accomplishments to the Minister.

The Minister gave instructions to repair some parts of the hospital and made suggestions on how its financial problems might be met.

The hospital, established 17 years ago, has served mothers and children, as well as training nurses.

Villages Shift Provinces To Aid Development

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Khawaja Ali Uli, Khawaja Ali Sufia, Plak, Landie, and Dishu villages formerly a part of the Chakhansoor are now a part of the Helmand Province.

The director of the Planning Department in the Ministry of Interior said that the step has been taken in order to facilitate the carrying of development plans.

For the same reason Ashaba village in Salang is now a part of the Parwan province, and Almeeto and Kharbeid villages and a part of the Malesitan village now belong to Ghazni province.

Waltia Medal Presented To Labour Unit Head

KABUL, Feb. 10.—The Waltia medal was presented to Khodai Dost Ahmad, Zai, the Commander of the Labour Corps unit at the Pulicharkhi workshops, by Dost Mohammad Fazel, the president of the workshops. The presentation was approved by His Majesty the King.

Consortium To Give Turkey \$ 330 Million

PARIS, Feb. 10, (Reuter).—Turkey will receive \$330 million aid this year from an international consortium to assist her economic development, it was announced here Wednesday.

The announcement by the 21-nation Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said the aid was made up of two sets of pledges. They included pledges of assistance for development and debt relief in the order of \$180 million, and pledges for specific projects of some \$150 million.

"Meanwhile," the author goes on, "Washington is exerting great efforts to portray the crash of the bomber with nuclear bombs on board as a harmless incident."

"But these assurances are an international lie." It is known from a statement made several days ago by 6,000 Spanish public leaders, scientists and representatives of various segments of the population that "over a thousand people have already suffered from radioactive contamination."

"The Spanish people is reacting with wrath and indignation to the reckless actions of the American military."

V. Pustov notes in "Krasnaya Zvezda" that the "sinister events in the south of Spain have confirmed once again the need of curbing the atomic maniacs from the Pentagon who are losing not only bombs but also their head."

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

It takes only a period of
about a dozen years to implant
a basic culture in the mind of
man—the period between the
age of two and the age of 14.
In a psycho-biological sense,
history, tradition and custom
are only about twelve years
old.

Access To News

The first two private news-
papers to be published under
the press law promulgated last
year have come out in the last
two weeks. Both papers are
small in size and are very limited
in their coverage of news
and views. It is perhaps impor-
tant to point out that news-
papers need strong support
from many areas in order to
achieve a responsible position
in society.

The idea that newspaper's
first and primary responsibility
is to present the news to its
readers in an objective manner
has not yet been fully accepted
by our society or indeed by our
journalists. The papers financ-
ed by the government have
tried to fulfil this function, but
in their case, too, the emphasis
is often on literary journalism.

It is important that our jour-
nalists concern themselves
mainly with presenting the
news in their papers, but they
cannot do this unless the many
obstacles which prevent them
from obtaining the facts and
figures about the news and
events taking place in the coun-
try are eliminated. Freedom of
the press has no meaning un-
less journalists have access to
the sources of news. Just allow-
ing them to print newspapers
is not enough.

It should be the responsibility
of the Ministry of Information
and Culture to ensure that the
private and the government
newspapers have free access to
the news. The press now finds
many sources uncooperative.
The right of reporters to dig
into those facts and events
which are public property is
not fully realised.

Assisting the press in print-
ing the kind of news which
the public wants and needs to
know has become of prime im-
portance with the advent of
private newspapers. This is one
way in which the Ministry can
help newspapers grow and
prosper.

Once our press is able to pre-
sent an account of events tak-
ing place in our society objec-
tively, we are sure that their

Honolulu Declaration Pledges Defence, Social Reforms

Following are highlights of
the communique issued by U.S.
and S. Vietnamese leaders on
completion of their talks in
Hawaii on Tuesday.

South Vietnam and the United
States of America jointly declare:
Their dedication to the hopes
against aggression.

Their dedication to the hopes of
all the people of South Vietnam,
and their commitment to the
search for a just and stable peace.

In pursuit of these objectives,
the leaders of their governments
have agreed upon this declara-
tion, which sets forth:

The purposes of the govern-
ment of South Vietnam.

The purposes of the government
of the United States, and the com-
mon commitment of both govern-
ments.

Purposes Of S. Vietnam

Here in the mid-Pacific, half-
way between Asia and North
America, we take the opportunity
to state again the aims of our
government. We are a govern-
ment—indeed a generation—of
revolutionary transformation.
Our people are caught up in a
mortal struggle. The struggle has
four sides:

1. We must defeat the Viet
Cong and those illegally fighting
with them on our soil. We are
the victims of an aggression direct-
ed and supported from Hanoi.
That aggression—that so-called
"war of national liberation"—is

part of the communist plan for
the conquest of all of Southeast
Asia.

2. We are dedicated to the era-
dication of social injustice among
our people. We must bring about
a true social revolution and con-
struct a modern society in which
every man can know that he
has a future—that he has respect
and dignity.

3. We must establish and main-
tain a stable, viable economy and
build a better material life for
our people.

4. We must build true democ-
racy for our land, and for our
people. In this effort we shall
continue to imbue the people
with a sense of national unity, a
stronger commitment to civic re-
sponsibility. We shall encourage
a widened and more active par-
ticipation in the contribution to the
building of a free, independent,
strong and peaceful Vietnam, in
particular, we pledge again:

—To formulate a democratic
constitution in the months ahead,
including an electoral law;

—To take that constitution to
our people for discussion and
modification;

—To seek its ratification by
secret ballots;

—To create, on the basis of
elections rooted in that consti-
tution, an elected government.

These things shall be accom-
plished mainly with the blood, in-
tellect, and dedication of the

Vietnamese people themselves. But in this interdependent world
we shall need the help of others:
to win the war of independence;
to build while we fight; to recon-
struct and develop our nation
when terror ceases.

To those future citizens of a
free, democratic South Vietnam
now fighting with the Viet Cong,
we take this occasion to say come
and join in this national revolu-
tionary adventure.

—Come safely to join us
through the open arms program-
me.

—Stop killing your brothers,
sisters, their elders and their
children.

—Come and work through con-
stitutional democracy to build to-
gether that life of dignity, free-
dom and peace those in the north
would deny the people of Viet-
nam.

The United States of Amer-
ica is joined with the people and
government of Vietnam to pre-
vent aggression.

Purposes of the United States

(1) The United States seeks no
bases. It seeks no colonial pres-
ence. It seeks to impose no alli-
ance or alignment. It seeks only
to prevent aggression, and its
pledge to that purpose is firm. It
aims simply to help a people and
government who are determined
to help themselves.

(2) The United States is pledg-

ed to the principles of the self-
determination of peoples, and of
government by the consent of the
governed. It therefore gives its
full support to the purpose of free
elections proclaimed by the gov-
ernment of South Vietnam and to
the principle of open arms and
amnesty for all who turn from
terror toward peace and rural
construction.

(3) Just as the United States is
pledged to play its full part in
the world-wide attack upon hun-
ger, ignorance, and disease, so in
Vietnam it will give special sup-
port to the work of the people of
that country to build even while
they fight.

(4) The purpose of the United
States remains a purpose of peace.
The United States government
and the government of South
Vietnam will continue in the fu-
ture, as they have in the past, to
press the quest for a peaceful
settlement in every forum.

Common Commitment

The President of the United
States and the Chief of State and
Prime Minister of South Vietnam
are thus pledged again:

To defense against aggression,
To the work of social revolu-
tion,

To the goal of free self-gov-
ernance, and disease,

And to an ending quest for
peace.

Both Rural, Urban Areas Suffer From Underemployment

By A.G. MALIKZADA

Unemployment lies at the root
of a great number of current so-
cial, economic, and political prob-
lems, and it arises from a number
of causes. As far as the individ-
uals work is concerned, his idleness
may result from one cause
or another, or from a combination
of several.

If it fails to keep its citizens
employed, society undergoes a
loss in production and in national
wealth which willing hands would
gladly have created. In addition,
the failure to find work leads to
loss of skill, decline in physical
capacity, and deterioration of mo-
rale among the unemployed. It
creates a desperate class, and it
imposes upon society the burden
of providing for the needy and
destitute who are unable to find
work.

However, unemployment in the
urban areas of Afghanistan has
not been measured, and adequate
records of the unemployed do
not exist, and all estimates of
number of unemployed may
therefore contain a wide margin
of error. The employment market
information found out by the
Ministry of Planning has helped
throw some light on the subject.

Even so it is difficult to discuss
the position in quantitative
terms. Due to the lack of commu-
nication and inadequate economic
integration of the regions, condi-
tions vary from scarcity of labour
in some urban areas to unemploy-
ment in others.

For an appreciation of the pro-

blem, the urban areas may be
divided into three categories.
First, there are the towns where
some modern industries have
been set up or in which some
major development activity is in
progress, which experience a
shortage of workers of all cate-
gories including unskilled.

Second, there are the towns in
which there is no large or modern
industry, but in which there are
some cottage industries which
provide adequate employment op-
portunities for the labour force.
These industries are generally or-
ganised and run in a rather pri-
mativ manner which results in
low productivity and invisible
under-employment. As was found
in Herat some unemployment of
the order of 3.8 per cent of the
total labour force, of a frictional
character, is also likely to exist
in towns of this category.

And third, there are the towns
which have neither any modern
industry nor any important cot-
tage industry. Examples of this
category are the towns of Ghazni,
Gardez, Farah, Chakhsosor,
Maimana, and others. However,
an accurate idea of the dimen-
sions of prevailing unemploy-
ment, and its seasonal character,
could only be obtained through a
population census.

But the position in some of the
towns in this category, where
employment market information
has been collected in 1961, ap-
peared to be in great contrast

with that obtained in the indus-
trialised towns where the num-
ber of persons at work sometimes
exceeded the size of the labour
force, suggesting the participation
of workers from neighbouring
areas in the activity of the town.

The solution of the problem
will not be in merely attracting
the unemployed to areas where
work is available.

The demand generally is for
trained and educated workers
while the unemployed are unskilled
and uneducated persons. Sec-
ondly, the unemployed would
rather have jobs during a part of
the year in their own towns, than
go to distant areas in search of
full-time jobs.

Open unemployment in Afgha-
nistan is practically non-existent
among males in rural areas. It is
assumed in analogy to some
Asian countries that there is no
unemployment in rural areas. On
the basis of what data we have
it is assumed that there is some
unemployment (3.8 per cent) in
some urban areas.

Underemployment may be
ranked as the most important
problem of the urban areas even
though its size has not been phys-
ically measured. Underemploy-
ment arises commonly in the
towns and is characterised by:

1. Primitive equipment and
techniques
2. Low productivity
3. A high rate of labour force
participation.

Soviet Newspaper Discusses Military Coups In Africa

the people.

"The officers and men, who took
part in these developments", the
author of the article says, "were
guided by patriotic considerations,
coming out against the venal anti-
national regimes which had been
implanted by the colonialists. How-
ever, the history of the African
continent also knows instances of
military alignments operating in their
own, narrowly caste interests, play-
ing into the hands of reaction.
Among such army "intrusions" into
politics we can mention specifically,
the military coup in the Sudan in
1958 which served as a point of
departure for the establishment of
a dictatorship of generals".

The article says that many coun-
tries are still linked with imperialist
powers by fettering military agree-
ments. European officers, serving in
colonial units, became instructors,
advisers, members of military mis-
sions and thus exerted a great in-
fluence on African officers and the
rank-and-file.

"In a number of instances", Side-
nko goes on to say, "the neo-colon-
ialists succeed in attaining their pur-

poses. In the Congolese army, for
instance, many officers are closely
linked with tribal leaders and high-
ranking officials, which are backed
by big monopolies of the capitalist
world. A spirit of caste exclusiv-
ness, indifference to the interests of
the people, blind admiration for the
west, prevails among these officers".
"However, in African armies—in
some to a greater, in others to a
lesser extent—there also are sound
forces—officers who regard them-
selves not only as soldiers of the home-
land but also as its citizens".

"The nature of the military coups
in a number of countries is deter-
mined by the leadership of the army
manifestation: progressive or reac-
tionary officers".

"The future will show whether the
new authorities can and want to
give the people what previous gov-
ernments refused to, or whether the
inertia or the past will guide them
along the former course. In the final
analysis this will depend on the bal-
ance of forces in the political arena
of this or that state, and also in the
world as a whole". (Tass)

Petroleum Prospecting Continues In North Sea Despite Unsolved Sea Gem Explosion

The terrible accident of the stationary drilling platform is to schedule in 1966, the main part of the project being concerned with exploration over a wide area. Not until we are able to get a more accurate picture of the rock formations beneath the ocean floor will we be able to drill more precisely at greater depths," explained Preussag.

As spokesman for the 11 oil exploration companies that have joined together to form the North Sea Concern, the Preussag Company, stated that drilling for oil and gas will be continued according to schedule throughout 1966.

"The unfortunate accident off the English coast is not the only thing that has shown us that we must constantly be prepared for new surprises in this business of trying to discover the secrets of the ocean floor."

Some 20 kilometres north-west of Borkum, the "Transocean 1", which was built at the Howaldts-werke in Kiel, recently started sinking the shaft of hole "P-1". This floating derrick was originally to be used further out for the exploration of the "N" formation.

It had hit such a soft bottom, however, that drilling had to be suspended. Not even by putting "shoes" on the supports of the floating derrick was it possible to prevent dangerous sinking into the ocean floor. For this reason the "Transocean 1" was pulled out of that danger area in a hurry.

"Mr. Louie", the first floating derrick to rest on the ocean floor off the W. German coastline has in the meantime settled on the hole "E-1" after striking gas on hole "D-1". It is not yet certain, however, whether or not the gas deposit that was found will be suitable for exploitation. According to Preussag, detailed investigation will still have to be made.

"Mobil Oil's" stationary platform derrick is presently drilling at the "M-1" site, and after finishing its drilling tests will be prepared by the North Sea Concern as agreed. The drawback of a

stationary drilling platform is that it must be dismantled after every job and then set up again at the new location.

Floating rigs have only to be towed to the next drilling site where they can immediately start drilling. "The weather on the North Sea has not interrupted our programme up to now," said the Preussag spokesman. The "Transocean 1" was only hit by a storm once and contrary to expectations no serious damage was done.

Helicopters constantly supply the various drilling sites and also handle the crew changes. There were 1,400 helicopter flights from Emden in 1965. Only twice did a helicopter have to land on the water ahead of schedule but there were no serious accidents during the entire year.

"Drilling will go on according

Radio Amateurs Talk Via Satellite

A group of amateur radio operators in the United States has just finished building its fourth satellite. That satellite is now orbiting the earth available for use by amateurs anywhere in the world.

Oscar IV is the name given the latest satellite built by the Project Oscar Association, composed of amateur radio operators. It is the fourth time one of the Oscar satellites has been placed in orbit. The first, which was launched in December of 1961, was a simple affair equipped only to transmit some letters in code.

But Oscar IV is a relatively sophisticated device, for in addition to its coded letters Oscar IV is equipped to receive transmissions from amateur operators and then to re-transmit them. This makes it possible for the amateurs to communicate over great distances on very high frequencies.

A similar satellite, Oscar II, was in orbit last year. At that time, contacts between amateurs

more than twelve thousand kilometres apart were confirmed. But Oscar III went silent after about a month in orbit; its batteries ran down. Oscar IV, on the other hand, is powered by solar cells which derive electric power from the sun. It is anticipated that it will have a useful life of at least one year and probably much longer.

All the Oscar satellites have been built by volunteers from the ranks of amateur radio operators. Parts have been picked up where they could be found or have been made by the amateurs. So successful have these projects been that it is estimated the total cost for the Oscar IV satellite was a mere \$200.

This does not include the cost of launching, of course. Launches are provided free by the Air Force which sends the Oscar satellites up along with other satellites.

The only real problem encountered by the Oscar series of satellites came on the latest launch.

Britain Wouldn't Support Bombing Cities In Vietnam, Wilson Tells Parliament

Britain has told the United States it would not support any bombing of North Vietnamese cities like Hanoi and Haiphong, Prime Minister Harold Wilson told parliament Tuesday.

peace talks started.

Wilson, speaking in the House of Commons during a debate on Southeast Asia, made this point after he had spoken of powerful pressures within the U.S. for tougher measures against North Vietnam—and even possible extension of the war to China. "We have made it clear in Washington that we could not support any extension of the bombing to North Vietnamese cities like Hanoi and Haiphong (the port for Hanoi)."

But he emphasised that Britain supported the United States resumption of the present bombing of North Vietnam.

Wilson pledged that he would

Wilson then dealt with Anglo-Indian relations, which Edward Heath, leader of the Conservative Opposition, in opening the debate, had said had got worse.

The Prime Minister said Heath was quite right to stress that Britain's relations with India were going through a difficult phase.

"I believe this was inevitable once the Kashmir issue passed from the state in which it had been for the previous 18 years—a state of tension and incipient conflict—to one of military engagement," he added.

"Neither our friends in Pakistan nor our friends in India, feeling as strongly as they did on this issue, could understand our position of neutrality between them," he said.

Wilson said Heath had referred to the potentially dangerous situation which occurred in the Rann of Kutch.

"The Secretary of State Arthur Bottomley, Commonwealth Secretary showed tremendous patience in trying to mediate between the two governments," the Prime Minister said.

"I was involved in it myself during the Commonwealth conference. When this happened—this British mediation—this was not merely welcomed by them it was actively sought by them."

Wilson said that India's relations with China were the "biggest and most challenging thing going on in the world today."

The real heart of this was the attitude of the Soviet Union.

The Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan showed that the Soviet Union had become in economic terms a senior and mature power.

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Provincial Press

The idea of establishing a fruit company in Parwan province which was proposed by the former governor of Parwan Sultan Ahmad Zakaria is an excellent one, writes Abdul Hamid Musleh in an article in a recent issue of Parwan's daily paper.

The great majority of the people in Parwan applaud this proposal, said Musleh. We would also like to suggest that a glass making plant and a factory to make wine be set up here, too.

There is sand in abundance at the foot of the Hindu Kush mountains in our province which could easily be brought to a glass factory in Charikar. The vineyards of Parwan could provide the grapes from which to make wine, the writer pointed out.

Making use of our natural resources in a better way will not only raise the country's output but will also increase the standard of living of people in our province.

We request the governor to get in touch with the proper officials so that steps may be taken to establish such plants, concluded the writer.

An editorial in the Parwan daily recently noted that bribery was bad but that some government officials who did not take bribes behaved so unjustly and used methods of suppression which made them worse than officials who were corrupt.

The dignity of human beings requires that all government officials of whatever rank treat all people equally and justly, declared the paper.

A letter to the editor in an issue of the Parwan daily last week recalled the difficulties parents had last year in enrolling their children in schools because the applicants exceeded the schools' capacities.

Today, said the writer, the people of our country realise the advantages of education. Therefore, everyone wants his children to go to school. Right now the number of schools in Parwan province does not meet the need of our people for education.

The writer urged the officials of the Ministry of Education to expand its programme in the province so that all the children would have an opportunity to go to school.

Moving to the international scene an editorial entitled 'The Year 1966' appeared in the Parwan daily. The paper called for an end to the unbearable tensions of the hot and cold wars. It wished for the New Year peace, security, and tranquility in international relations.

The advancements made in science and technology, contrary to expectations, have created insecurity for man, said the editorial. Unfortunately the more man progresses in the fields of science and technology the more disputes and bloody fighting threaten the security of the world.

The paper asked all nations, especially the nuclear powers, to try with all the means at their disposal to ensure universal peace and justice.

Herat's daily newspaper, Itefaqi Islam, praised the government's decision to expand the authority of the primary courts in a recent editorial. Under the new plan, criminal cases will be considered by the primary courts instead of being referred to courts in Kabul. This move, the paper pointed out, will save everyone's time and facilitate the judicial process.

The Bedar, published in Mazar in Balkh province, printed an article in a recent issue saying that every individual has a task to perform in society. Some perform this job with zeal and perseverance but others do not discharge their responsibilities properly. The writer urged all people to act honestly and work with dedication toward the development and progress of the country.

The efforts of the Spinzar Company to extend cotton production in the country were praised in an editorial in the daily Wolanga published in Nangarhar. The increase in cotton production will

(Contd. on page 6)

Investigation Committee Finds Negligence Caused Blaze In Ahmad Shah Sarai

The negligence of the brother of a shopowner has been blamed for the blaze which did Af. 45 million worth of damage to goods in Ahmad Shah Sarai last November.

A report issued this week by a committee of investigation headed by Minister of Interior Abdul Satar Shalizi said that no evidence had been found to show that the fire had been set deliberately by the sons of Ahmad Shah as alleged by some of the shopkeepers in the sarai.

The fire, the second to destroy the sarai in two years, burned 119 shops and affected 61 businessmen. A Ministry of Commerce report set the damage to goods in the shop at Af. 45 million. This figure does not include the cost of the buildings in the sarai, however.

The investigation committee's report put the blame for the fire on Nov. 13, 1965 on 20-year-old Damu Dardas, the brother of shopkeeper Arjandas. Dardas has denied any responsibility for the fire. His brother Arjandas was at home with an injured leg when the fire broke out.

Dardas told the police that he was in his brother's shop at the time the fire broke out but all he recalls is seeing that the shop was on fire before losing consciousness. Dardas said that there was no stove in the shop. His brother conceded that there may have been some matches in the shop which were used to burn scented wood. A charcoal stove was kept in the basement but was not in use, Arjandez said.

The report stated that the police had confronted Dardas with evidence that his denials of knowing about the fire were untrue. Determining the guilt or innocence of Dardas is now a matter for the attorney general, the report concluded.

The investigation committee also considered the claim of some of the shopkeepers that the fire was deliberately set by the sons of Ahmad Shah. Haji Mohammad Hasan, one of the shopkeepers, asserted that both fires were set by Ahmad Shah's sons. Hasan said that the sons have been trying to get the lease for the shops for two years and have asked the Kabul police for help in getting it.

Mohammad Yaqub, a representative of the shopkeepers, told the committee that from his shop he

heard a loud explosion and that he ran out to see the ceiling of Arjandas' shop on fire. He also declared that three months ago Abdullah and Abdul Ahmad, the sons of Ahmad Shah, had threatened to burn the sarai again.

Abdullah told the police that he heard about the fire from children playing on his roof and immediately went to see his brother. Except once with the police, Abdullah said he had not set foot in the sarai in the last two years because the shopkeepers had threatened to kill him. For two years and four months, the shopkeepers have not paid me a single afghani in rent, Abdullah told the committee.

The committee concluded that it was unlikely the fire had been set deliberately. The fire occurred in broad daylight. Just a few days before the owner of the sarai had sent legal documents to the shopkeepers by which they might become the legal owners of the shops. Besides the owners had not been near the sarai for the last two years.

The chowkidars and saraidars are chosen by the shopkeepers rather than by the owner of the sarai. The committee found no evidence that they had been incited by any outside source to set the sarai on fire.

The saraidars and shopkeepers told the committee that at the time of the fire they knew of no explosives in the sarai. Hotel owners in and around the sarai certified that many of the shopkeepers cooked their meals in their shops. The committee felt there was reasonable ground for assuming the fire could have been caused by one of these stoves.

The investigation committee said that it found no reason to hold the sons of Ahmad Shah responsible for the fire but recommended that the shopkeepers take their case to court if they wished to try to prove their charges.

The committee also suggested that the dispute over ownership of the sarai between Ahmad Shah's sons and the shopkeepers be referred to the court for decision.

Members of the investigation committee besides the Interior Minister included the Deputy Minister of Interior, the Commandant of the Kabul Police, the Chief Police Commissioner, and the President of the Kabul Municipality Construction Department.

Sale of Diesel Engines In Afghanistan



A sales drive of diesel engines has recently been launched in Afghanistan by Perkins Engines Group, the world's largest manufacturers of high speed diesel engines.

Eric A. Oldham, the Asian Regional Sales Manager, is handling this drive. During his four month stay in Afghanistan he will cooperate closely with Sherkati Service, which represents the Perkins Diesel Engines in Afghanistan.

The Sherkati Service has imported a number of Perkins diesel engines which have already been put to use on some buses belonging to Sherkati Service as well as to individual lorry operators.

Oldman, accompanied by other technicians from Perkins Engines Manufacturers, has come from Britain to start the campaign. During their stay in Afghanistan they will help the Sherkati Service in training Personnel and in making arrangements to set up special workshops and provide spare parts.

Diesel engines which are imported from Perkins Company are of model 6-354 and have 120 Horsepower. These engines are suited for use in lorries and trucks with a capacity of 4 to 12 tons. The engines are also suitable for transporting heavy industrial and agricultural products.

Another type of diesel engine is A-236-4 which has 80 horsepower and which is suitable for smaller lorries and light industrial and agricultural work.

Engines 4-99, which are the smallest engines made by Perkins have 48 horsepower and are suitable for taxis, cars, wagons, farming pumps, and small industrial works.

(ADVT)

Air Force Officer Receives Honourary State Citizenship



Second Lieutenant Abdul Behsoodt Wahid of the Afghanistan Air Force (left), a student in training at the U.S. Air Force Technical Training School at Chanute Air Force Base, Illinois, receives certificate from Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois conferring honorary state citizenship on him. The ceremony took place at Springfield, the state capital, as the governor conferred the honour on military students from 21 countries around the world. At right is U.S. Air Force Major-General Leo F. Dusek, Jr., Commander of the Chanute Technical Training Centre.

Radio Afghanistan Programme

THURSDAY

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English Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. 4775 Kcs
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Russian Programme:
on 62 m band.
Foreign language programmes include local and international news, commentary, talks on Afghanistan.

Air Services

SATURDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1030
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-0830

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0945
Khost-Kabul
Arrival-1050
Mazar-Kunduz-Kabul
Arrival-1230
Tashkent-Kabul
Arrival-1510
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure-0830
Kabul-Khost
Departure-0830
Kabul-Tashkent
Departure-0900
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure-1300
IRAN AIR
Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-0915
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1010
C S A
Prague-Sofia-Athens-Kabul
Arrival-1040

MONDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES
Herat-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-1600
Kabul-Kandahar-Herat
Departure-0830
P I A
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival-1045
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure-1120
T M A
Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-0930
C S A
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Departure-0830

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| Pashtany Tejaraty Bank | 22092 |
| Ariana Booking Office | 24731-24732 |
| Bakhtar News Agency | 20413 |
| Afghan National Bank | 21771 |
| Airport | 22316 |
| | 20763 |
| | 20502 |

New Lights Help Police Control Kabul Traffic

By H. W. W. W. W.

Installing blinking lights in the streets at intersections and dividing major streets with white blocks has helped curtail traffic accidents in Kabul, reports the General Director Mohammad Mir of the Traffic Department.

Recently 30 of these blinking yellow lights have been implanted in Kabul roads to caution drivers of approaching intersections. Regular traffic lights at the side of the road already control 20 crossroads.

To give Kabul effective police protection, the traffic department has divided the city into three major areas, explained the Director. The first district includes the area east of the Kabul River, the second the area to the north of the river, and the third all that part of the city from the Deh Mazang gas station to Kotay Sangi and Darulaman.

Each district is headed by a lieutenant General and is covered by officers and 120 regular policemen. The officers have had a year's training at the Police Academy plus a year of training after graduation specifically in traffic.

The regular policemen have all completed their military service. They must also be at least 175 centimetres tall and be able to read and write. They receive six months training in traffic regulation before taking up their duties and continue to receive instructions once they have begun work.

The Traffic Department is equipped with 47 bicycles 36 motorcycles, two Mercedes Benz cars, four Russian jeeps, two American jeeps, and three ambulances. The cars and motorcycles go to officers, the bicycles to policemen. A truck is also available to move signs.

The duties of the Department are mainly directing traffic, patrolling the various centres for transportation to the provinces, and issuing licenses for drivers and cars.

Two or three policeman are on duty at each intersection between seven in the morning and nine at night. Besides directing traffic they

are responsible for reporting accidents. Heavy drivers are one of the major causes of accidents and the increase in traffic on holidays also raises the number of mishaps, the Director reported. People suffer injuries in about five accidents a month in Kabul.

Police check each vehicle entering Kabul from the provinces or leaving the city at the various "doors" including Darulaman, Lahori, Kalacha, Puli Mahmood Khan, Karti Parwan, Kotay Sangi, Mahtab Qala. An officer is on duty in these areas during the day and is in contact with the main office by telephone. The posts are manned by regular policemen at night.

Before a license is given in Kabul a person must pass practical and written tests given by the Traffic Department. The practical exam is given near Baghi Bala where an area has been set up to test the prospective driver's technical skill and knowledge of traffic regulations. The written exam which tests the person's knowledge of signs and rules is administered at the Traffic office.

The major problem in Afghanistan, the director said, is that most drivers have learned how to drive in the military or in the Labour Corps or may be by serving as conductors. They do learn the practical part but they often don't learn any

theory. To remedy this problem the Department has just set up a two week course.

Licences will now be given in four different stages. To get a fourth degree licence, the driver must be 18 years old and have passed a physical exam as well as the two-week driving course. After a year he must pass another exam to get his third degree licence. For a second degree licence, he must have driven for five years. After another six years of driving he can get a first degree licence.

Conductors on buses and trucks must be at least 20 years old and in good health according to Traffic Department regulations.

Kabul's Traffic Department also issues international licences to those introduced by the agency for which they are working and who pass the exam.

Another part of the Traffic Department's duties is licensing vehicles. Letters and colours distinguish different types of cars. There are 202 red licence plates marked CD belonging to members of diplomatic corps in Kabul, for instance. The UN has 188 vehicles with blue background plates.

An A means a car belongs to a Minister or other top official. There are 233 of these plus 1,361 other cars belonging to the government which have black numbers on a white ground just like the 2,827 private cars.

The 2,841 private and government trucks have an L on their plates while the 767 buses have a B. The 966 taxis have white numbers on black ground and may have any letter of the alphabet.

New Nangarhar Governor Says Good-by To Kandahar

KANDAHAR, Feb. 10.—Mohammad Siddiq, formerly the Governor of Kandahar and now the Governor of Nangarhar, bid farewell to the officials and people of Kandahar Wednesday.

News Analysis: Diplomats Debate Effect Of Castro's Attack On Peking

Diplomatic observers in Havana are speculating on the possibility of a diplomatic rupture between Cuba and China after Prime Minister Fidel Castro's blistering attack on Peking as an "imperialist power".

They say it is difficult to find a precedent in relations between socialist countries for the violence of Dr. Castro's statement on Sunday accusing China of trying to subvert Cuban armed forces.

Dr. Castro's blast at Peking also accused it of "blackmail, hypocrisy, treason, extortion and trying to strangle small nations".

The observers say that though Cuba has never broken relations with anybody, Dr. Castro seems to be pushing the Chinese into withdrawing their ambassador here, if not their mission.

The ball was now apparently in the Chinese hand, but, as China also did not usually break relations, the situation might degenerate into the stalemate of a de facto rupture, they added.

Dr. Castro, however, delivered an implicit warning to China on further

action if she continued to distribute propaganda among Cuban armed forces.

Observers believe Dr. Castro might order the expulsion of a number of members of the Chinese embassy, which has one of the largest staffs in Havana.

Despite warnings, the Chinese propaganda campaign has continued.

The immediate cause for Dr. Castro's outburst was China's reduction of rice supplies to Cuba, and Chinese statements that he was lying in the economic details he gave the Cuban people.

Observers wonder whether trade between the two countries might come to a standstill, with China now refusing to send even the 135,000 tons of rice she had offered to supply for this year.

Such a move would be a hard blow to the Cubans but observers believed Dr. Castro was prepared for this and had decided on a radical change of the Cuban diet, replacing rice with Italian-style pasta and root plants. (Reuter)

U.S. Prisoners May See Families On Week Ends

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, (AP).—Trusted U.S. federal prisoners soon will be allowed to spend week-ends with their families outside prison walls.

The unprecedented Furlough Plan, federal prisons director M.E. Alexander said Tuesday, "will strengthen and maintain family ties".

Under a law enacted by Congress last year, nearly 100 minimum security prisoners have left confinement for deathbed visits, funerals and pre-release job interviews.

"These men can now leave prison unescorted to visit the dying", Alexander said in an interview in which he disclosed the extension of the Furlough Plan. "But now much more important it is to strengthen their ties with the living".

He sees the Furlough Plan as a "valuable treatment device that can make a major contribution to a man's preparation for the outside world".

Under the new regulations, he said, prisoners will be given 48-hour passes to visit their wives, children, parents "or other responsible members of the immediate family".

If the hometown is too far away to make such visits practical, the prisoners will be allowed to meet relatives in a nearby community.

Except for staying within the limits of the area agreed on in advance—and, of course, staying out of trouble—there will be no restrictions on their activities with their families, Alexander said.

The privilege will not be extended to men convicted of violent crimes or those identified with "large-scale organized crime activities".

Each prisoner will be limited to four such furloughs a year.

No government money is involved. Either the families of the prisoners will pay the expense of the furlough, or the prisoners may draw on their prison accounts, accumulated through work in prison industries.

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Visit To USSR

(Contd. from page 1)

y-Zind architectural ensemble, the majestic buildings in the old Registan Square-Madrasah Shir-dor, Madrasah Ulugbek and the recently straightened "Kawling" minaret, the top of which inclined 154 centimetres and Timur's tomb.

Samarkand has permanent ties with Afghanistan. An enterprise in the city is manufacturing equipment for five cotton ginning mills under construction in Afghanistan. Other enterprises are sending to Afghanistan cine-cameras and equipment, and electric instruments.

There are five scientific research institutes in Samarkand and one of them, the institute of karakul breeding, was visited by the Prime Minister and his party.

The director of the institute Kengash Nyazov told the guests that the scientists of this centre are working on the problems of down sheep breeding. He showed the guests samples of pelts with silky fur of various hues and patterns. "The doors of our institute are open to specialists from Afghanistan," he said.

The Prime Minister of Afghanistan wrote in the visitors' book that the institute has achieved big successes in the creation of new sorts of karakul, in improving pastures and other research. "It is pleasant to note that a group of Afghan students is co-operating here with Uzbek specialists."

From Samarkand the Prime Minister and his party left by special train for the hunger steppe—a vast area where desert land is being reclaimed.

On Wednesday Prime Minister Maiwandwal and his party covered a distance of over 130 kilometres in the hunger steppe.

This steppe occupies an area of 10,000 square-kilometres in the centre of Uzbekistan.

Abram Sarkisov, who is in charge of the irrigation construction in the republic and who accompanied the Prime Minister, explained that over 400,000 hectares in the steppe were now under farm crops or orchards.

The Premier paid attention to a novelty of Soviet irrigation techniques—socket-and-pivot reinforced-concrete channels in piles, original canals for watering the fields. Their aggregate length in recent years exceeded 1,500 kilometres.

Vertical drainage, for instance, rapidly reduces the amount of salt in the soil and results in bigger harvests. The aggregate length of amelioration systems in the hunger steppe is several thousand kilometres.

Mohammed Hashim Maiwandwal was told that the hunger steppe had been a desert for centuries because of lack of water. The first hydro development erected on the Syr-Darya during World War Two raised the water level in the river by 18 metres providing water for future cultivation.

The southern-hunger steppe canal, as if it was a deep river, cut the former desert. From it water has been diverted into a surface and underground irrigation network.

The Prime Minister of Afghanistan was interested to learn that waterless-territory in this region had been cut by one-third.

The Prime Minister of Afghanistan was presented with an album of photographs illustrating the history of the development of hunger steppe.

The head of the government of Afghanistan and the personalities accompanying him returned to Tashkent in the evening.

Telephone Exchange Equipment Arrives

KABUL, Feb. 10.—Two terminal stations purchased from the Federal Republic of Germany have arrived in Kabul and will be installed in the Telephone Exchange building, according to the Ministry of Communications.

These stations will be used in the international telephone and telepho-to departments.



Nour Ahmad Etemadi, the Foreign Minister, pays a visit to Soviet Foreign Minister, A. Gromyko.

Etemadi accompanied Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal on his 10-day official visit to the Soviet Union which ended today.

Japan Seeks Statement From Council On Vietnam; Pravda Says Session Useless Fuss

TOKYO, February 10, (DPA).—

JAPAN will seek the cooperation of non-permanent UN Security Council members for her bid to terminate Council debating on Vietnam by issuing a non-committal statement of the Council chairman.

Some of the countries to be contacted would be Jordan and the Netherlands, Premier Eisaku Sato said Wednesday in a lower house budget committee meeting, announcing his government's decision.

The Japanese decision was based on the view that due to the inflexible attitudes of the Soviet Union and some other member countries against UN mediation in the Vietnam conflict further Council discussions on the issue would not yield any positive outcome.

The Vietnam discussion in the Security Council started early last week under the chairmanship of Akira Matsui, Japan's Ambassador to the world body, at the request of the United States and despite strong objections from the East bloc.

Sato told the committee also that his government had no intention of specifically asking the United States for a permanent suspension of air raids on North Vietnam, since such a request would be quite unfair in the face of continued infiltration into South Vietnam of manpower and arms from the north.

The diplomatic fuss started by American diplomats at the United Nations is of no use, Pravda commentator Viktor Mayevsky declares in connection with the decision imposed by the United States on the Security Council to put the so-called Vietnamese question on its agenda.

Viktor Mayevsky in his article in Wednesday's issue of the newspaper stresses that it was not easy for the United States to push this decision through. "The Soviet Union and Bulgaria emphatically protested at this manoeuvre," he writes, "France, Nigeria, Mali and Uganda stressed that the Vietnamese problem should be discussed within the framework of the Geneva agreements and not at the United Nations. Washington was supported only by the countries following in the wake of American policy with Britain playing a particularly unseemly role, clearly forgetting that she is a co-chairman of the Geneva conference."

"The United States which joined the 1954 Geneva agreements on Indo-China," he writes, "came out against these agreements right from the beginning. They thwarted the organisation of elections in Vietnam which were to be held with a view to reuniting the country, set up American military bases on South Vietnamese soil in violation of the Geneva agreements, dispatched American forces there and started an aggression against the Vietnamese people. The United States rejected all efforts directed to-

wards fulfilment of the agreements."

"Having unleashed the predatory war against Vietnam, the United States flatly rejects the just demands of the North Vietnam set forth in the well-known four points which reflect the main articles of the Geneva agreements in a concentrated form and constitute a position of peace. The United States rejects the demands of the South Vietnam National Liberation Front which are also based on the Geneva agreements."

"It must be clear to everyone," the commentator says, "that the Soviet Union will not agree to such crude attempts on the Geneva agreements, on the sovereign rights of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people."

Underemployment

(Contd. from page 2)

take too long a time, particularly in the private sector.

Urgent steps should be taken by the government to modernise techniques and equipment to install time and motion studies, train workers, supervisors and managers, and to organise the labour market by removing regional imbalances in supply of labour by increasing geographically the mobility of workers.

Analogous to India where 16 per cent of the labour force in urban areas worked at only two-thirds intensity, it can be said that in Afghanistan 16 per cent of the estimated 410,000 male labour force in urban areas have jobs at one-third intensity. In other words, 5.3 per cent of the labour force that is equivalent of 22,000 full time jobs are required to absorb the currently underemployed persons in the urban areas.

The volume of underemployment in rural areas in Afghanistan is great. The problem of measuring the volume of underemployment in the rural areas is complicated indeed by its seasonal character, and by the fact that the unpaid family workers are engaged more commonly as part-time help in rural areas than in the urban areas.

Analogous to the extent of underemployment of Asian countries like India, Pakistan, Indonesia and the Philippines, it may be said roughly that 24 per cent of the labour force who are severely underemployed in the rural areas may be provided with work at one-third intensity. In other words, speaking theoretically, eight per cent of the male labour force of 2,330,000 is in the rural areas. The equipment of 186,000 additional full-time jobs are required to provide a condition of full employment in the rural areas.

Intourist Head Honoured Here

KABUL, Feb. 10.—The Intourist office in Kabul held a reception Wednesday evening in honour of G. I. Zubkov, the Vice President of the Central Intourist Office in Moscow.

Zubkov and Braginsky, the director of the African and Eastern section of the Intourist, are on a short visit to Afghanistan.

In a brief interview with the press, Zubkov said that the recent agreement concluded between the Afghan Tourist Bureau and Intourist was to the benefit of both countries.

"There is 15-25% concessions for tourists from Afghanistan," Zubkov said.

Presently there is no possibility for tourists to meet their expenses by seeking employment in USSR, he said in answer to a question.

Tourists can drive to USSR with their cars. But such a facility is not available through the Afghan borders of USSR, he added.

Abdul Haq Wala entertained the guests with one of his poems entitled "The Golden Road to Samarkand".

Here is his poem:

What is the use of this world, big or small?

If your eyes don't feast upon it all.

There are rippling streams and meadows lush, And sweet maidens who easily blush.

The key to repose lies in that far away dale,

Where you lie down and hear the nightingale.

You shed the worries of everyday life.

Forgetting the rat race and its strife.

See the lovely world, full of colour,

In early spring or in late summer.

It is a shame dying so old, Without a travel story told.

Come and visit our historic land,

Where lies the golden road to Samarkand.

Hospital Defrauded By Amputee

LIMA, Feb. 10, (Reuter).—

A man who posed as his brother in order to have his right foot amputated without cost has been sentenced to six months in jail for defrauding the hospital.

Luis Ernesto Falconi Del-boy told the court that as a result of an injury to his right foot gangrene had set in. As he was not insured, he passed himself off as his brother to receive free medical treatment.

Provincial Press

(Contd. from page 3)

not only boost the cotton exports and thus bring more foreign exchange, it will also increase the job opportunities in Nangarhar, noted the editorial.

The daily Badakhshan published an article on the campaign against illiteracy in a recent issue. The writer, Mohammad Sayed Faizi, stressed the importance of education and literacy and asked all the people in Badakhshan to join in the campaign against illiteracy. We can cure this disease if we provide facilities for our children to go to school and set up adult education courses, he wrote.

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ZAINAB CINEMA

At 1:30, 4, 6:30 Indian black and white film Chouty Nawab.

Increased Bombing

(Contd. from page 1)

The marines who landed amphibiously from the South China sea 12 days ago recorded 164 Viet Cong killed and 11 captured with their weapons until they effected the linkup.

The 17 airborne brigade and the royal Australians operating about 50 kilometres north of Saigon also lost contact with the enemy but counted up to 100 tons of rice seized in Viet Cong base camps.

A capture of supplies was reported from Bong Son by AP correspondent Robin Mannock. The second brigade of the first cavalry, searching the mountains west of the An Lao valley stumbled onto a well-concealed cache containing 125 tons of rice, enough to feed a division of 10,000 men for two and one-half weeks, and also found 100 rounds of 105 millimetre howitzer ammunition.

The first infantry division searching 50 kilometres northeast of Saigon added to the spoils scooped up as the Viet Cong fled from a dozen small camps. Their bag included two thousand 100-pound bags of rice.

TORONTO, Feb. 10, (Reuter).—

A more effective polio vaccine has been developed by the medical research laboratories of the University of Toronto, it was disclosed Wednesday.

Called triavalent purified poliomyelitis vaccine, it provides greater protection against types 1 and 3 polio virus, usually considered the most virulent virus of polio.

ADVTs.

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